

A GRAVE MISTAKE

Is What a K. of L. Organ Says
the Chairman, Martin Irons,
is Guilty of

In Ordering the Strike Without
Consulting the General
National Board.

An Acknowledgment of Defeat
Which Falls Like a
Thunderbolt.

Texarkana, Ark., March 25.—The *Daily Public Opinion*, for the last three months a semi-official organ of the Knights of Labor, its editor being a prominent official in that organization, will on to-morrow morning print the following extraordinary declaration: "It is the opinion of the editor of this paper that the members of the K. of L. assembly, No. 101, of St. Louis, have committed a very grave mistake; in fact, multiplied their mistakes by the number 2. In the first place, that assembly should have placed their grievances before the general national executive board and conferred with other assemblies along the lines that a strike was decided upon before issuing the celebrated order which has convulsed the entire country from one end to the other. Possibly if a conference with other assemblies had been obtained and counselling with the chief executive board, something could have been done to avert the great conflict disturbing the equilibrium of society, business and commerce, yea, even disturbing the very groundwork whereon rests the rock supporting the foundation of this great federal government, and then, after the kindly considerations and offerings of the patriotic governors of the two great states of Missouri and Kansas when they bearded the lion in this den and with the olive branch held out, arranged a compromise that seems to all fair-minded men one that was equitable and just and should have received an unqualified acceptance of the striking assembly to that end that the public could place the injustice at the doors of the one deserving such."

"It is true that the public do not know the particulars and causes that have actuated these men to act as they have. It is true the public have not the knowledge of half the indignities heaped upon these down-trodden and oppressed men by these dictatorial autocrats, who have fattened and grown rich by means of high-handed robbery of their toil. Yet, taking all things into consideration, we believe it to be the duty of our brothers to accept the arbitration offered and go to work, and wait for the very ready and unerring public, which has suffered by this strike, to investigate and apply the remedy. The wrongs of the oppressed will be redressed sure receive its just rewards in time that is yet to come. This strike has put our people's minds to thinking, and due investigation will be made, and, as sure as fate, when our wrongs have been understood, retribution swift will come."

"Of course we are as one, and acting from an independent standpoint, not authorized by anybody to express these convictions; yet we believe we are correct, and shall hope that time will prove that order is a thunderbolt, for they have none since looked upon this journal as their companion, and justly, too, for it has defended them stoutly and bravely to the bitter end, denouncing the oppression and tyranny from railroad autocrats and counselling the Knights of Labor to stand the fight eternally. This remarkable document from a source like this is very certain to prove a death knell to the strikers, and will probably be the keynote to a general concession."

Another Stinging Editorial.

New York, March 25.—[Special.]—The following editorial appeared in this morning's *New York Times* headed, "The Knights' Mistake."

It must by this time be evident to the more sensible and coolheaded of those in the councils of the Knights of Labor that a serious mistake has been made by the contest in the southwest, that it has done, and is doing a great injury to the organization. No permanent advantage can be gained by a palpable disregard of the principles of common justice. The wrong began in extending the contest with the Mallory Steamship company of Galveston to others who were in no way responsible for the actions of that company or in a position to change it. It is plain injustice to interfere with the business of one man and to force him to inconvenience and loss because there is a grievance against another for whose course he is not responsible and whose action he cannot control. It is an injustice which should be prohibited by law and for which there should be some redress. The case was precisely analogous to this when the Knights of Labor attempted to bring the Mallory company to terms by interfering with the traffic of railroads, which, in the course of their business, they were bound by law to conduct without discrimination among their customers, carried some of the freight handled by that company. In this proceeding the Knights put themselves entirely in the wrong and cannot be defended by any plea that the end justifies the means. They made a similar mistake on a larger scale when they ordered the strike on the Missouri Pacific railroad because a man had been discharged by the receiver of the Texas & Pacific at Marshall. The man may have been unjustly dismissed and it was possible to justify a strike against the company which did the wrong, if a wrong was really done and redress denied. But the Missouri Pacific had no responsibility in the case and no control whatever over the action of the receivers in Texas. Whatever may be said now of incidental grievances, the acknowledged cause of the strike was the discharge of Hall at Marshall. The purpose was to cut off the Texas & Pacific road from its most important connection for traffic, in order to coerce it into submission to the demand of the Knights of Labor. No notice was given to the Missouri Pacific of any grievances of its own employees, and no demand was made upon it. This was a virtual acknowledgment that there was no complaint against its treatment of its workmen, and a recognition that there was not any wrong in the case which it could be called upon to rectify. It justifies Vice-President Hoxie in his re-

fusal to confer with the committee of the labor organization in reference to the matter, because the company had no controversy of its own to be settled on which the strike depended. The flagrant injustice of the strike is shown in the fact that for the alleged wrong-doing of a railroad in Texas, which was in charge of officers appointed by the United States court, the business of another company in a different state was subjected to a prolonged blockade, involving serious loss, not only to itself but to its thousands of customers, and to the whole mercantile community, which depended upon it for accommodation. Nor is the wrong confined to the railroads or their immediate customers. It involves thousands of working men as well. The strike itself was made by only a fraction of the workmen of the company, but it prevented the rest from doing their work and earning their wages. The evident injustice of the proceeding and the injury which it has wrought has already had the effect of lessening the sympathy for the Knights of Labor, and weakening their hold even upon the allegiance of working men. The protests, which are much multiplying and growing more emphatic every day, show that the organization has no real support in public sentiment, and without support it can never accomplish even its legitimate purposes. For the first time in a long period we see public sympathy on the side of the railroad in a contest with an organization of their workmen and that in spite of the fact that the management of the particular corporation most seriously involved has always been exceptionally unpopular. For this the unjust and unreasonable course of the Knights of Labor is responsible. That course has not only given the railroad companies an unsavable ground for resistance and alienated the sympathy of the business communities affected, but it has worked so injuriously to thousands of workmen that it cannot fail greatly to weaken the hold upon them of the Knights of Labor organization. It will greatly impair its power in future efforts to accomplish its ends, even when they may be in themselves justifiable. The longer the struggle is kept up the worse it will be for those responsible for it. If it is possible to restore reason to their councils they will take the first opportunity to extricate themselves from their false position. The inevitable result of obstinate persistence will be the disintegration of the Knights of Labor, who, by no means, control the labor forces of the country and can never expect to do so by the use of tactics that are founded on injustice and inconsistent with the principles of fair play."

Jay Gould Talks.

New York, March 24.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a long interview with Mr. Jay Gould in regard to the strike on the Missouri Pacific railway, the essential features of which are herewith given:

Mr. Gould said: "There can be no compromise in this case and so far as I know there has been no attempt toward one by either side. There is no room for a compromise, for the strikers have confessed in effect that they have no grievances against our company. I am bound to fight this question to the bitter end for this very reason."

"The position is a simple one. If the men on our own lines have made no complaint against us but by striking to enforce the demands of workmen on another road not under our control; there can be no compromise of such a strike. I have asked the opinion of Judge Dillon as to our legal rights under such circumstances, and his decision is that it is our duty, not alone our right to prevent the interruption of the business of the road by all legal means. He said that the company has a clear remedy against the members of the Knights of Labor organization in suits for damages, and I propose to test this question in the courts. We shall sue members of the organization, and the papers in the case are now being prepared in accordance with Judge Dillon's opinion. We propose to recover damages from every member of the association who has any property."

A great many employees of the Missouri Pacific, especially machinists and engineers, have homes which they have bought out of their savings. Some of the men are worth \$15,000 or \$20,000 a piece. They are responsible too, as for the losses we have suffered, if they belong to the Knights of Labor. We will show them that we intend to enforce our legal rights, and we shall bring suits against members of the order who have property on other lines of railway and in other states. We shall attempt to recover damages from every member who has property that we can attach. It is time that these things should be settled and this is a favorable opportunity. I propose to fight it out on this line."

There is another feature of the case and that is that every shipper and manufacturer, and in fact every person who has suffered loss by this strike, has the same legal redress as the railway company has."

Mr. Gould said that the position taken by Vice President Hoxie in his card to the strikers had been fully approved by the board of directors. The effects of this strike, he said, would unsettle confidence throughout the world, and these workmen would be the first to feel its disastrous consequences. He had no views, he said, which would lead him to suppose that the strike would extend to the east and stated that he might ask for injunctions restraining working Knight of Labor from contributing to the support of these on the strike.

"WATER BUGS, ROACHES."

"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also Bees, Ants, Insects, Rats and Mice, 15 and 25c. boxes.

Powderly Becoming Cautious.

Waltham, Mass., March 25.—The Knights of Labor here to-day received a notice from Grand Master Powderly against striking for petty causes or using the boycott without due cause, the notice general, extending throughout the whole country.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH"

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of even worst chronic cases, also unqualified success in Catarrh of Throat, Foul Breath, 50c.

SIMPLY FOR SPITE.

Arrest of E. L. Fahnestock, Ex-Postmaster at Ladue, Yesterday.

Ladue, Mo., March 25.—[Special.]—Quite a sensation was created here to-day by the arrest of ex-Postmaster E. L. Fahnestock, on the charge of taking mail from the postoffice belonging to another party. Mr. Fahnestock was arrested this morning by a deputy United States marshal and taken to Jefferson City. While the charge is a serious one, apparently, it is looked upon here as without foundation, except in personal spite. The particulars as stated are as follows: Mr. Fahnestock some time since negotiated for the purchase of a tract of land in Cedar county with a man by the name of Curtis, for which he received a deed made in the adjoining county. Finding the deed of no force he attempted to secure another deed from Curtis, who declined to give it, and a correspondence passed between the two. Some weeks ago Mr. Fahnestock wrote a letter to Mr. Curtis and inclosed it in a return request envelope of ten days' time. Twenty days after having mailed the letter, and having heard nothing from Curtis, Mr. Fahnestock went to Cedar county to see him, and while at the postoffice made inquiry for him. The postmaster replied that Curtis had not been to town for some weeks, and that there were two letters there for him. Showing the letters to Fahnestock, who recognized one of them as his epistle, he said as he had come to settle the matter the letter was no longer of value and he might as well take it. The postmaster gave it to him, when he destroyed it, and the land transaction afterward culminated in a law suit. Curtis learning of the letter by business information against Fahnestock, which resulted in his arrest as stated.

JULIUS JAILED.

Capture of an Alleged Thief Who Appropriated Other People's Horses.

Cole Camp, Mo., March 24.—[Special.]—A good deal of interest is created here by the capture of Julius Pohl, at Buffalo, Dallas county, while he was endeavoring to get away with a span of mules. Pohl was raised on Buffalo creek, near Eyer's mill, where his parents now reside. Some time since he went to Kansas. A few weeks ago he returned secretly, and after camping at a church on the Balke prairie three days, went in the night to Durman Balke's and took a team of horses and a wagon, loaded in fifteen bushels of threshed oats and drove off. He went through Versailles and to Linn creek, where he was overtaken, captured and returned to Versailles, at which point he was taken charge of by Deputies Taze Meyer and Jacob Mann, who took him to Durman Balke's. As they were entering Balke's door Pohl broke and ran with his handcuffs on and managed to make good his escape. From there he made his way to Buffalo, Dallas county, where he stole a span of mules and a wagon, but he was again captured and jailed in Dallas county. Efforts are now being made to have him brought back to Warsaw, but the chances are that he will be held for trial in Dallas before being turned over.

Children, "Slow in development," puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Well's Health Renewer."

The "Sun" on the Situation.

New York, March 24.—The *Sun*, which so far has leaned on the side of the strikers, has the following editorial this morning under the caption of "Don't go too far": "We counsel moderation. When it is a question of fair wages for a fair day's work, the sympathies of every reasonable man should incline to the side of labor organizations. It is best for all the interests of the country that labor should be equitably compensated. Without a proper requital of labor, there can be no enduring stability of business or general prosperity, but there is danger that success may turn the heads of the Knights of Labor and of the organizations they influence. While we uphold and stand by their fundamental purpose we deprecate the excesses into which they may be led and we warn them against the injustice into which they may be betrayed. It cannot be allowed in this country that a man who employs labor shall not himself select it and control it free from dictation as to the individual persons whom he shall employ. Such a rule would be intolerable in its operation and effect and while it might benefit a few would afford the many a blame and occasion of abuse that would be fatal to all business discipline. Nor can it be allowed that an industrial organization of a protective character shall usurp the great powers of the government and levy war on all business under the pretext of attending to it. Therefore, we say, the leaders of labor should beware lest they go too far and defeat their own purposes. Let them regulate wages and hours and resist all oppression, but the leader of the most sacred of causes cannot be allowed to proceed to extremes of tyranny and extortion. We want to see every man who works for a living have his fair share of the profits of his labor, and we deplore any action on the part of the labor organizations tending to defeat that end. Revenges and reprisals upon capital are sure in the end to be quite as injurious and as hurtful to the community as its worst and most systematic actions and expressions have been in this country, and order and liberty must be maintained at every cost."

—From Col. C. H. Mackey, 32d Iowa Infantry: "I have derived more benefit from Ely's Cream Balm than anything else I have ever tried. I have now been using it for three months and I am experiencing no trouble from catarrh whatever. I have been a sufferer for twenty years.—C. H. Mackey, Seymour, Iowa, February 22, '82."

—For Three Winters I have been afflicted with Catarrh and Cold in the Head. I used Ely's Cream Balm; it accomplished all that was represented. T. F. McCormick (Judge Common Pleas), Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

WANTED—An active man, one-out of employment, to begin on moderate salary and work himself up, representing in his own locality, an old established house. Before entering, call on Am. Manufacturing House, 14 Barclay St., N. Y.

"CYGLONES."

What Herr Barwinkel Has to Say About Atmospheric Disturbances.

"I tell you py chimney dot refer I haf see such storm-vind as dot cyglones. I stand me on my more-vront adep and look my sheekdaksels droo and I see a ink-sdain sky-gloud vot vos about dree miles behind de gorboration line und I by mineself did visper: "Now ve rain some vill ged." I watched me dot sky-gloud und burty quick I somdings see vot sdains mine half mine head on dop ub sdraid. I see dot butcher shob vot Jake Bogensdine does pelong und id did ub idself lifd und rount idself twist dree dimes und drop idself in vife blades. Dot dthunder glapped und lout und de air vas vlying vull mid house-bricks und shingel-pords. I see me grouds of beebles vot vas running quick und somdimes der heads lifd down to keeb de clear vay of some coop-chicken vot vast viles de sidevalk offer. Eleryding vere I stand vas so stillness dot you could a pin bick ub. Gwick soon some vind plows hard mine hat de yart-side rount, I runt me dot hat afder und I down knocked de zuckel-honey bush vot sdands de yart in. De vind plows idself swifter und swifter, und de light id darker geds idself, und de beebles run und cry dot "de vorld vos ub id pizness close." My parnsdapel plows mine schmoke-house offer und sbllits id oben vide; mine hat id avay goes; mine coad id pushed ids pack ub; mine shudder vinders fall de vall down und sboll all de pusn-roses; some veller he drifes his tray-wagon mine vront vence offer; I dries mineself to run de house in und knoekt mineself pack mit a sbring maddress ped vot viles de air droo; de vire pells rings; I loose mine sheekdaksels; de dthunder gracks like bolitx gannons; mine boblar-silver drees bull de roots und py und vly avay like chicken-vidders, I vished mineself mine vill I hat made. A man runs himself mine gade-bost in und says: "Oxause me, I see you in dime not;" mine yart ub vills mit parrels und vood biles und durkey-chickens und pasgeds und puggy-vagons und bipe-adesves und vash-dishing bans und laties hoop-dresses, und de dthunder id gracked idself von more grack, und de vind gifs anudder pig vistle und plows a sdeelp across a parber shob, und takes a vloek of shoed-pigs mine cellar down und den id dumbles on idself und sdops. I grawls me dot maddress ped sbring vront under und und geds de inzide of mine house in, und comes me not out some more dill de morning nexd. I sbends me vifty-dree dollars mine house rebairs, und collects me dree hundred und elfen dollars of gruziozdees worth mine vart und vrom. I like not cyglones.—Pek's Sun.

BLUE JEANS CARPETS.

Walls Covered With Cloth and Coffee-Sacking Now Quite the Thing.

"The very latest idea about fitting up a room is to hang the walls with cloth or sacking in a very fashionable dwelling on Dearborn avenue."

"You may not believe it," continued the speaker, but the prettiest kind of a room can be fixed up by simply using blue jeans, the cheap cotton cloth, you know, from which overalls are made, costing from fifteen to twenty cents a yard. It makes a splendid carpet. Come with me and I will show you the one I have just put down in our 'blue' room."

The reporter was led into a veritable blue room. The floor was carpeted with jeans of a dark-blue color, a shade very pleasing to the eye. Several handsome rugs of different shapes and sizes relieved the monotony in color which would otherwise have existed. The dado on the walls was also of the same material, viz.: jeans. It was tacked on in broad pleats in such a manner that the seams did not show, and was raised from the wall about half an inch by the use of narrow strips of wood underneath. A delicate shade of blue paper covered the wall above the dado. The reporter was told that in some cases the entire wall was hung with the same goods, and made very attractive by using different shades for the body and dado.

In another residence was seen a room furnished in the Japanese style. The entire wall was hung with much more expensive goods, containing a large per cent of gilt thread. The frieze at the top was about eighteen inches deep, projecting three inches from the wall, and trimmed at the bottom with a heavy fringe. The effect was that of a short lambrequin all around the room. The curtains were of the same material and draped in the usual manner. A pagoda-like canopy that overhung the bed was made of Japanese cloth of a contrasting color. A stained-glass Japanese lantern surrounded the gas-jet in the center of the room. The cabinet above the fire-place was filled with odd oriental curios.

Another peculiar way of decorating the walls of dwellings is to cover them with burlap or coffee-sacking. This is painted with a bronze color. Cat-tails and bunches of dried grasses are tacked up in an irregular manner, so as to give the odd appearance which the style calls for.—Chicago News.

—A Maiden's Soliloquy—"Tis wondrous strange how great the change since I was in my teens; then I'd a bean and billet-doux and joined the gayest scens. But lovers now have ceased to vow—no way they now contrive to poison, hang, or drown themselves—because I'm 35. Once, if the night was ever so bright, I ne'er stood count' round without 'the bliss, the honor, mine, of seeing you safe home.' But now I go through rain and snow, fatigued and scarce alive, through all the dark, without a spark—because I'm 35.—Philadelphia Press.

—Take the Weekly Bazar.

Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.



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WARNER BROS., 141 & 143 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

Notice for Assignee's Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of J. P. Alder, will apply on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1886, to the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, praying said court to discharge him from his trust.

Assignee of J. P. Alder. Dated March 25, 1886. 3-30w6t

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee of J. N. Baker, will apply on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1886, to the circuit court of Pettis county, Missouri, praying said court to discharge him from his trust.

Assignee of J. N. Baker. Dated March 25, 1886. 3-30w6t

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

COUNTY OF PETTIS, ss.

In the circuit court of Pettis county, in vacation to the May term, 1886.

Rosetta Hall, plaintiff, vs. John B. Hall, defendant. Now at this day comes the plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, Sangree & Lamm, and files her petition and affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant, John B. Hall, is not a resident of the state of Missouri. Whereupon it is ordered by the clerk in vacation that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between the said plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds, among other things, of the desertion of the said plaintiff by the said defendant and his failure of the said defendant to support her, and unless the said defendant, John B. Hall, be and appear at this court, at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of May next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue, and if not, then on or before the last day of said term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the weekly *Sedalia Bazar*, a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri, for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least four weeks before the commencement of the said May term of this court.

Attest: B. H. INGRAM, Circuit clerk.

A true copy from the record.

Sangree & Lamm, Plaintiff's attorneys. 2-16-1w

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is a coach horse, a Cleveland bay, three years old, of fine style and action. A genuine all-purpose horse.

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A CARD.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 20, 1886.

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MICHAEL K. McGRATH, Secretary of State.

Every Seal Warranted.

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